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Aerodynamics Technical Memorandum 406

A USER'S MANUAL FOR THE ARL MATHEMATICAL
MODEL OF THE SEA KING MK 50 HELICOPTER:
PART I - BASIC USE (U)

by

A.M. Arney and N.E. Gilbert

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MODEL OF THE SEA KING MK 50 HELICOPTER:
PART I - BASIC USE**

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A. M. ARNEY and N. E. GILBERT

SUMMARY

A mathematical model of the Sea King Mk 50 helicopter, as used in the Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) role, has been developed at ARL. This document describes the basic use of the computer program representing this model on the Elxsi 6400. Details are given on setting up the model and running it, first in ASW mode as a means of trimming the aircraft, and then in either ASW, ASE (Auto Stabilizing Equipment), or pilot modes to simulate a desired manoeuvre.



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1. INTRODUCTION

A mathematical model of the Sea King Mk 50 helicopter, as used in the ASW (Anti-Submarine Warfare) role, has been developed by ARL to a Royal Australian Navy (RAN) task requirement. This model, which was developed originally on a DEC System 10 computer using the simulation language "CSMP-10(ARL)" (Refs 1-3), has been described in general terms in Refs 4 and 5. Full descriptions of the main components, namely the Aerodynamics/ Kinematics, Control Systems, and Cable/Sonar may be found in Refs 6-11.

Assuming a basic knowledge in using the Elksi 6400 computer, the use of the computer programs associated with the Sea King model is described in three user manuals. Part I (this one) shows how to set up the model and run it in its basic modes without dunking sonar. The model is first run in ASW mode as a means of trimming the aircraft, i.e. 'flying to trim', and then in either ASW, ASE (Auto Stabilizing Equipment), or pilot modes to simulate a desired manoeuvre. Part II (Ref. 12) provides a catalogue of the many flight trials data files, shows how to access and process the flight data, and then how to run the mathematical model with inputs obtained from the flight data. Part III (Ref. 13) shows how to use the dunking sonar model and demonstrates the use of a cable graphics program.

Transfer of the Sea King model to the Elksi 6400 computer in 1985 also necessitated transfer of the simulation language. Details on retrieving the files necessary for the modelling component of the language are therefore given here, as well as a brief outline description of the basic structure of the language.

2. BASIC STRUCTURE OF SIMULATION LANGUAGE

CSMP-10 (ARL) is a block oriented simulation language consisting of two parts, the modelling program BOMMP (Block Oriented Mathematical Modelling Program) and output program TRANS (Translation). The model is expressed in coded form with the aid of block diagrams comprising a number of linked modules, called blocks, each one representing a particular function or operation. The language incorporates 'user-defined' blocks written as Fortran subroutines, which enables complex mathematical processes to be handled more conveniently. Each user-defined subroutine may reference any number of 'called' subroutines at a lower level. The Sea King model takes particular advantage of this feature, with complete component models represented in this way.

In the coding, the model is represented by three types of statements - configuration, parameter, and function. The configuration statements describe the blocks used and specify the way in which they are linked together. The parameter statements specify numerical values of parameters associated with the configuration statements, such as integrator initial conditions, while the function statements specify the coordinate pairs used to generate a function. The output program part of the language is capable of producing graphical and tabular results in a variety of formats.

3. FILE RETRIEVAL FROM MAGNETIC TAPE

All the files required for compiling, binding, and running the Sea King mathematical model, together with related programs, may be found on ARL magnetic tape M228, and are listed in Appendix A.

To retrieve these files, a request is made to the operator for tape M228 to be mounted:¹

```
:MOUNTTAP M228 -W
:
***From operator at 09:57: Mag tape mounted on tape2
:TAPES
Device Status
device user volume type density ring
_____|_____|_____|_____|_____|_____
tape1
tape2 M228 ANSI 6250bpi No
tape3
No outstanding mount requests for user ae.arney
:
```

Once the tape is mounted, one file may be obtained:

```
:RESTORE SEAKINGMASTERFILES/filename vol=M228 merge=flat seq=1
-unload +creator
```

If all the files in Sequence 1 are required, add the +subtrees switch:

```
:RESTORE SEAKINGMASTERFILES vol=M228 merge=flat seq=1 -unload
+creator +subtrees
```

If a list of files is required, the shellfile 'READTAPE' should be restored first. This shellfile, listed below, allows a number of files to be restored without having to repeat the long pathname contained on the command line.

```
:LIST READTAPE
-- SHELLFILE TO RESTORE LIST OF FILES FROM MTAPE
parm file +list +req
-- Init shellvariables, 'files'=pathname, 'count' is a counter
set filelist '' +declare
set count 1 +declare
set filelist [cat SEAKINGMASTERFILES/
               [file {count}]] +append
-- Start of loop to add list of files to pathname
label loop
set count [eval count+1]
-- If another file is there add to pathname otherwise restore files
if [file {count}] then
  set filelist [cat ",SEAKINGMASTERFILES/" +
                [file {count}]] +append
  goto loop
else
```

¹ For computer terminal input included in this document, messages typed by the user are shown in bold type.

```

        goto restore
end if
-- Restore files
label restore
restore [filelist;noquote] vol=M228 munge=flat SEQ=1 -unl +cre
:

```

Below is an example showing how READTAPE is used to retrieve all the files necessary for the simulation language modelling program BOMMP.

```

:READTAPe BINDBOMMP,BOMMPLIB,CHKUPR.F,CSMPA.F,CSMPB.F,CSMPC.F,
DUSER.F,FCHECK.F,INTEG.F,MAIN2.F,PTIME.F
BINDBOMMP
BOMMPLIB
chkupr.f
csmpa.f
csmpb.f
CSMPC.F
duser.f
fcheck.f
integ.f
main2.f
ptime.f
***** RESTORE SUMMARY *****
11 files restored.
0 files not restored.
0 directories restored.
0 directories not restored.
All requests were found on tape.
:

```

4. DERIVING THE SEA KING MODEL

The Sea King mathematical model SEAKING86 is obtained by combining the modelling program BOMMP with the Sea King component modules. The Fortran source files for each are:

a) Modelling Program BOMMP

CHKUPR.F	-	Checks for upper case letters
CSMPA.F		
CSMPB.F	{	BOMMP routines
CSMPC.F		
DUSER.F	-	Dummy user subroutines
FCHECK.F	-	Checks if file exists
INTEG.F	-	Integration methods
MAIN2.F	-	BOMMP executive routine

b) *Sea King Component Modules*

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| BLADIN.F | - Inputs control movements from flight data |
| CABGEN.F | - General functions required by cable model |
| CABLE.F | - Generalized cable model |
| MJW6.F | - Outputs specific data relating to aerodynamics module |
| PILOT.F ¹ | - Interactively accepts control movements |
| SKA86.F | - Aerodynamics model - including interface with configuration statements |
| SKC83.F | - Cable model - including interface with configuration statements |
| SKS86.F | - Systems model - including interface with configuration statements |
| VFLUID.F | - Fluid velocity profile required by cable model |

Where no changes are to be made to Fortran source files, the object files on M238 may be used. If changes are to be made, the altered file should be compiled as shown below for CHKUPR.F:

```
:FORTRAN CHKUPR +F66 +SYM +XREF -OPT
ELXSI FORTRAN 4.3a      04/08/86    10:31:21
      0 errors in CHKUPR
compilation time: 0.4 CPU seconds
lines per minute: 2987
real time:      27 seconds
% CPU= 1
      23 lines in this compilation
Total errors in this compilation: 0
:
```

The modelling program object files are first bound using the shellfile BINDBOMMPLIB² to form library object files BOMMP.LIB.O and DUSER.LIB.O. The listing and execution of BINDBOMMPLIB is as follows:

-
- 1 This module is not currently operational on the Elxsi computer.
 - 2 If BOMMP were to be used as a stand alone simulation program, the shellfile BINDBOMMP should be used. The listing and execution is as follows:

```
:LIST BINDBOMMP
-- SHELLFILE TO BIND FILES NECESSARY FOR CREATING BOMMP
ECHO :BIND MAIN2,CSMPA,CSMPB,CSMPC,INTEG,DUSER,FCHECK,CHKUPR,PTIME,bfile=BOMMP
BIND MAIN2 CSMPA CSMPB CSMPC INTEG DUSER FCHECK CHKUPR PTIME bfile=BOMMP
:BINDBOMMP
:BIND MAIN2 CSMPA CSMPB CSMPC INTEG DUSER FCHECK CHKUPR PTIME bfile=BOMMP
```

```

:LIST BINDBOMMPLIB
-- Shellfile to create library files necessary for Sea King Math Model
ECHO :MAKELIB MAIN2,CSMPA,CSMPB,CSMPC,INTEG,FCHECK,CHKUPR,PTIME,lfile=BOMMP
MAKELIB MAIN2 CSMPA CSMPB CSMPC INTEG FCHECK CHKUPR PTIME lfile=BOMMP
ECHO :MAKELIB DUSER
MAKELIB DUSER
:
:BINDBOMMPLIB
:MAKELIB MAIN2 CSMPA CSMPB CSMPC INTEG FCHECK CHKUPR PTIME lfile=BOMMP
:MAKELIB DUSER
:

```

The object files for the Sea King component modules, together with the above library object files are then bound using the shellfile BINDSEAKING, the listing and execution of which is as follows:

```

:LIST BINDSEAKING
ECHO :BIND BOMMP.LIB,SKA86,BLADMIN,SKC83,CABLE,CABGEN,VFLUID, &
      SKS86,MJW6,PILOT,LIBFILES=DUSER,bfile=SEAKING86
BIND BOMMP.LIB,SKA86,BLADMIN,SKC83,CABLE,CABGEN,VFLUID, &
      SKS86,MJW6,PILOT LIBFILES=DUSER bfile=SEAKING86
:
:BINDSEAKING
:BIND BOMMP.LIB SKA86 BLADMIN SKC83 CABLE CABGEN VFLUID SKS86 MJW6 PILOT
LIBFILES=DUSER bfile=SEAKING86

```

5. RUNNING THE SEA KING MODEL

5.1 Standard Input Files

Whenever the model is run, the following three files, examples of which are on tape M228, are required as input:

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| BOMMP.IN | - | Non-interactive command file for BOMMP |
| DATA.HEL | - | Helicopter input data, mainly in NAMELIST form |
| ?????.MOD | - | Helicopter model information in form of configuration, parameter, and function statements - must have 5 character name with .MOD extension |

File BOMMP.IN is shown below:

```

:LIST BOMMP.IN
LOG2:19ASW_I
CON
PAR
FUN
MAN
:

```

The CONfiguration, PARameter, and FUNction commands cause the configuration, parameter, and function statements to be read from the model input file, which is

19ASW.MOD in this case. The MANual command returns from non-interactive to interactive (i.e. manual) control and allows further changes to be made to the model statements before integration and output parameters are specified. These can all be included in the file BOMMP.IN when running completely non-interactively, e.g. in batch, provided the MANual command is removed.

The following three helicopter input data files are also available on tape M228, the required one of which should be renamed DATA.HEL before running SEAKING86:

- | | | |
|-----------|---|-------------------------------|
| 19200.HEL | - | 19200 lb AUW (see Appendix B) |
| 17800.HEL | - | 17800 lb AUW |
| 16600.HEL | - | 16600 lb AUW |

For the above files, there are the following corresponding model files for ASW mode:

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| 19ASW.MOD | - | 19200 lb AUW at hover (see Appendix C) |
| 17AS8.MOD | - | 17800 lb AUW at 88 kn |
| 16ASW.MOD | - | 16600 lb AUW at hover |

As well as being used directly with SEAKING86, these files may be converted, using the program SKMODE, to a form suitable for either ASE or pilot mode (see Section 5.3).

5.2 Trimming in ASW mode

The achievement of steady conditions, with all time derivatives equal to zero, is defined to be trimmed flight. Because it is generally desirable to begin any manoeuvre from this condition, the model is run first in ASW mode for the specified flight parameters, thus allowing the Systems component model to 'fly to trim'. An example of this is now given.

The following flight parameters are assumed:

Aircraft AUW = 18500 lb

Aircraft forward velocity = 40 kn

From M228, the following files are retrieved and edited as indicated:

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| BOMMP.IN | - | Unchanged |
| 19ASW.MOD | - | Unchanged |
| 19200.HEL | - | Rename to DATA.HEL, edit parameters RHOA, SPSND, GAMMA, GAMMAT, HMASS, A, B, CC, and HR |

For sea-level, ISA conditions assumed,

Air density, RHOA = 0.002377 slug/ft³

Speed of sound, SPSND = 1116.45 ft/s

If density and speed of sound are required for a given atmospheric condition, the program ATMOS, on tape M228, may be used (see Appendix D).

From Appendix B, where RHOA = 0.002199 slug/ft³,

Main rotor Lock number, GAMMA = 9.95

Tail rotor Lock number, GAMMAT = 4.72

Since Lock number is proportional to air density, then for $\text{RHOA} = 0.002377 \text{ slug/ft}^3$,

$$\text{GAMMA} = 10.76$$

$$\text{GAMMAT} = 5.10$$

Given an AUW of 18500 lb,

$$\text{Helicopter mass, HMASS} = \frac{18500}{32.2} = 575 \text{ slugs}$$

and from Appendix E,

$$\text{Roll 2nd moment of inertia, A} = 14275 \text{ slug ft}^2$$

$$\text{Pitch 2nd moment of inertia, B} = 48375 \text{ slug ft}^2$$

$$\text{Yaw 2nd moment of inertia, CC} = 39150 \text{ slug ft}^2$$

Before running SEAKING86, the vertical and longitudinal aircraft centre of gravity (c.g.) positions, CGz and CGx respectively, must be calculated for the new AUW of 18500 lb. These positions are defined as

$$\text{CGz} = (\text{c.g. water line})$$

$$\text{CGx} = (\text{c.g. fuselage station}) - (\text{datum fuselage station})$$

where water lines and fuselage stations (in inches) are shown in Appendix F. The model requires the c.g. positions to be input in the form of parameters HR (see Namelist 'AER' of data file in Appendix B) and XCH (Blk 252 in model file - see Appendix C). HR (in feet) is the vertical displacement of the rotor hub (water line 232) above the c.g. and XCH (in feet) is the longitudinal displacement of the c.g. forward of the datum (fuselage station 267.4 - see loading table for the ASW role, from Ref. 14, in Appendix G), i.e.

$$HR = \frac{232 - \text{CGz}}{12}$$

$$XCH = \frac{\text{CGx}}{12}$$

For an AUW of 18500 lb, CGz is estimated by interpolating data supplied by Westland Helicopters Limited, shown in Table 1:

TABLE 1
Vertical Centre of Gravity Position, CGz

AUW (lb)	CGz (inches)
15000	155
19200	143

$$CG_z = 155 - \left[(155 - 143) \times \left(\frac{18500 - 15000}{19200 - 15000} \right) \right] \\ = 145 \text{ inches}$$

$$HR = \left(\frac{232 - 145}{12} \right) = 7.2 \text{ ft}$$

The Sea King Operating Data Manual (Ref. 14) provides loading tables for each of the major aircraft roles (e.g. ASW, troop transport), which may be used to calculate CGx for a given AUW. The loading table for the primary role (i.e. ASW with 2 torpedoes) is included here as Appendix G. The table gives a breakdown of the weight and corresponding pitching moment about the datum (fuselage station 267.4), for each item of role equipment and for the fuel as it is distributed between the forward, centre, and aft fuel tanks (while filling the aircraft, and also as fuel is used); below each component is the cumulative effect of all preceding components. CGx may thus be calculated by taking the total pitching moment and dividing it by the AUW.

For this example, it is assumed the aircraft is configured as for the flight trials (Ref. 12) i.e. ASW role, less two torpedoes, fitted with flight data acquisition package. Using known weights and positions of the data acquisition package and two observers measured during the flight trials,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Aircraft weight with two crew and two observers, less fuel} &= 14800 \text{ lb} \\ \text{Moment about datum for data acquisition package} &= -6160 \text{ lb in} \\ \text{Moment about datum for two observers} &= -31000 \text{ lb in} \\ \text{Moment of Sea King (less 2 torpedoes) about datum} &= +43687 \text{ lb in} \\ \text{Aircraft moment less fuel} &= 43687 - 6160 - 31000 = +6527 \text{ lb in.} \\ \text{Fuel weight} &= 18500 - 14800 = 3700 \text{ lb} \end{aligned}$$

From the fuel usage section of Appendix G, 3700 lb of fuel is distributed amongst the fuel tanks in the sequence shown in Table 2 (reading from bottom to top in loading table). The net distribution in each tank and the c.g. position aft of the datum is then given in Table 3, from which,

$$\text{Moment due to fuel} = 1700 \times (-52.1) + 687 \times (-3.7) + 1313 \times (49.9) = -25593 \text{ lb in}$$

Adding this moment to the 'aircraft moment less fuel',

$$\text{Total aircraft moment} = 6527 - 25593 = -19066 \text{ lb in}$$

TABLE 2
Sequence of Fuel Distribution

Tank	Weight of fuel (lb)	Cumulative total (lb)
Aft	1208	1208
Forward	1208	2416
Centre	456	2872
Forward	492	3364
Centre	231	3595
Aft	105*	3700

* Balance of fuel (< 1152 lb)

TABLE 3
Net Fuel Distribution

Tank	Weight of fuel (lb)	C.g. aft of datum (inches)*
Forward	$1208 + 492 = 1700$	$(31468)/(-604) = -52.1$
Centre	$456 + 231 = 687$	$(1040)/(-281) = -3.7$
Aft	$1208 + 105 = 1313$	$(-57485)/(-1152) = 49.9$

* Equals $\frac{\text{moment}}{\text{weight}}$ from any case of each tank in loading table of Appendix G

Thus

$$CGx = \frac{\text{total aircraft moment}}{\text{AUW}} = -\frac{19066}{18500} = -1.03 \text{ inches}$$

$$XCH = -\frac{CGx}{12} = 0.09 \text{ ft}$$

The model is now ready to be run. Note that the commands TIT, PAR, and FUN are used interactively to read in modifications to statements (such as the value of XCH), already read in non-interactively through the command lines in BOMMP.IN.

:SEAKING86

MAX BLK NO. = 500

MAX NO. OF: I & T1 BLKS, U BLKS, F BLKS ≈ 100, 25, 25

SEA KING - HOVER - 3000 ft - ASW MODE - 19200 lb AUW

*TIT

TITLE (LIMIT 60 CHRS)

SEA KING - 40 kn - ISA, SEA-LEVEL - ASW MODE - 18500 lb AUW

*PAR

PARAMETERS :

BLK, P1, P2, P3
252, 0.09

Aircraft c.g. position - XCH (ft)

*FUN

FUNCTIONS :

BLK NO. = 51

Set aircraft forward velocity (ft/s)

COORD PAIRS :

0,0
COORD PAIR (.0000E+00, .0000E+00) DELETED
500,67.512
COORD PAIR (5.0000E+02, .0000E+00) DELETED
700,67.512

Note: 40 kn = 67.512 ft/s

BLK NO. = 80

Set aircraft height (ft)

COORD PAIRS :

0,3000
COORD PAIR (.0000E+00, 3.0000E+03) DELETED
500,200
COORD PAIR (5.0000E+02, 3.0000E+03) DELETED
700,200

BLK NO. =

MODEL COMPLETE

*INT

INTEGN PARAMS; LOWER, UPPER, INTERVAL = 0,700,0.02

*OUT

O/P BLKS

A

O/P PARAMS; % CHANGE REQD, INTERVAL = 0.0001,100

*LOG3:TRIM1_M

MODEL O/P TO LOG3:TRIM1.MOD

*STO

TRIM1.MOD NOT ON DSK

CON, PAR, FUN, OR ALL : A

*LOG2:TRIM1_I

MODEL I/P FRCY: LOG2:TRIM1.MOD

```

*LOG1:TRIM1_O
BLOCK O/P TO LOG1:TRIM1.DAT

*GOE
TRIM1.DAT NOT ON DSK
** RUNNING **
TRIM1.HEL NOT ON DSK

(s) (Ft) (Ft/m) (Knots)
Time Alt RoC/D Speed Slip %Torq
.0 3000. -.3 -.0 -.00 90.

*Colctv %Cyclic
      F-A     Lat
      -94.31   -25.06   -2.49

A.S.E. Channels :
PITCH - On
ROLL - On
YAW - On
ALT HOLD - RAD

A.S.W. Mode :
TRAN

[Cyclic Trim - ENGE]
      .0 3000..   -.3   -.0   -.00   90.
      1.0 3000.   -48.8   -.1   .12   80.
      2.0 2998.   -198.1   -.2   .23   73.
      3.0 2994.   -292.0   -.1   .17   77.
      4.0 2989.   -323.0   .0   .19   79.
      5.0 2983.   -316.5   .3   .26   82.
      .
      .
      .
      .
      698.0 200.   -.0   40.0   -.00   44.
      699.0 200.   .0   40.0   -.00   44.
      700.0 200.   -.0   40.0   .00   44.

RUN CPU TIME : 13 Min. 21.53 Sec.

*RET
*STO
TRIM1.MOD NOT ON DSK
CON, PAR, FUN, OR ALL : A
*EXI
Fortran program executed STOP statement 0
:

```

In the example above, model output was displayed on the terminal screen every 1 second. If desired, the user may adjust the output time interval, which is the first parameter of Blk 240. If no output to the screen is desired the parameter of Blk 99 is set to zero.

After running the model, the following five files are created:

FROMAN.OUT	- Record of user input commands
DATA.CHD	- Output of data read from DATA.HEL
TRIM1.CHR	- Debugging information
TRIM1.DAT	- Output data - used as input to TRANS
TRIM1.MOD	- Model file

For multiple runs, FROMAN.OUT may be concatenated with BOMMP.IN (after deleting the MANual command), and used to run the model completely non-interactively. DATA.CHD (see Appendix H) echoes the data read in from DATA.HEL. TRIM1.CHR contains debugging information if the DEBug command is used; otherwise it is empty. TRIM1.DAT is the output data from the model run, and is used as input to program TRANS in order to obtain tabular or plotted results. The example below on using TRANS prints the pitch attitude (Blk 282) and torque (Blk 212) to the screen.

```
:TRANS
[TRANS version date 11-MAR-86]

I/P FILENAME = TRIM1
SEA KING - 40 kn - ISA, SEA-LEVEL - ASW MODE - 18500 lb ADW

I/P FILE RECORDED ON 12-Jan-87 AT 16:04:39

INTEG INT = .0000E+00; RUN CPU TIME = 13 MIN 21.53 SEC.

TIME FROM .0000E+00 TO 7.0000E+02 IN STEPS OF 1.0000E+02

*TIM
TIME PARAMS; LOWER, UPPER, INTERVAL = 0,700,700
*PRC
PRINTING IN COLUMNS :

BLKS
282,212

IS O/P TO TTY RECD : Y
*GOE
** RUNNING **
Time Blk#282 Blk#212
.00E+00 4.35E+00 8.99E+00
7.00E+00 4.94E+00 4.43E+00
*EXI
:
```

As a consequence of the RETain and STOre commands entered prior to terminating the above run of SEAKING86, the file TRIM1.MOD represents the updated model with integrator initial conditions set at terminating values. The file can therefore be used in this case, following minor modifications, as the starting point for trimmed flight at 18500 lb AUW, 40 kn (67.512 ft/s) forward speed, and 200 ft altitude (nominally sea-level for atmospheric conditions). The modifications required are to the aircraft set forward speed (Blk 51) and set height (Blk 80) function blocks, which need to be set to maintain the aircraft at constant velocity and height. This may be done either interactively or simply by editing TRIM1.MOD appropriately to include in the FUNctions section:

```

51
.0000E+00 6.7512E+01
5.0000E+02 6.7512E+01

80
.0000E+00 2.0000E+02
5.0000E+02 2.0000E+02

```

5.3 Standard Manoeuvres

The Sea King Model may be flown in any of three standard modes, i.e. ASW, ASE, or pilot mode. In ASW mode, the flight control system flies the aircraft, stabilizing it in roll, pitch, and yaw, while holding a given heading and altitude. In ASE mode, the pilot flies the aircraft while the flight control system stabilizes the aircraft in roll, pitch, and yaw. In pilot mode, the pilot flies the aircraft with no input from the flight control system.

In the previous section, it was shown how to obtain an 'ASW' model file, starting from one of the master files. However, this model file has many parameters which have deviated from a zero value during the trimming procedure. A program called SKMODE is available to make these values zero and/or change the mode from ASW to ASE or pilot mode. An example is shown below on how to use SKMODE to obtain model files for each of the three modes, creating model files 18ASW.MOD, 18ASE.MOD, and 18PIL.MOD.

```

:SKMODE
INPUT FILE (ASW MODE .MOD FILE) : TRIM1
MODEL FILE REQUIRED (ASW, ASE, PIL OR ALL) : ALL
OUTPUT FILE (ASW MODE .MOD FILE) : 18ASW
??ASW.MOD TITLE :SEA KING - 40 kn - ISA, SEA-LEVEL - ASW MODE - 18500 lb AUW
OUTPUT FILE (ASE MODE .MOD FILE) : 18ASE
??ASE.MOD TITLE :SEA KING - 40 kn - ISA, SEA-LEVEL - ASE MODE - 18500 lb AUW
OUTPUT FILE (PILOT MODE .MOD FILE) : 18PIL
??PIL.MOD TITLE :SEA KING - 40 kn - ISA, SEA-LEVEL - PILOT MODE - 18500 lb AUW
:

```

Examples of how to use these model files are shown in the following sections.

5.3.1 ASW Mode

In Section 5.2, the ASW mode was used to 'fly to trim', ramping the aircraft set forward speed and height functions over a 500 second time interval from 0 to 40 kn and 3000 to 200 ft, and then over a further 200 second interval to stabilize the trim. It can be

seen from Figure 1, which shows the timing of the flight control system in ASW mode, that this trim case does not represent a realistic segment of a true ASW manoeuvre. The example now given for the ASW mode represents the 'transition down' phase and is realistic.

Firstly, BOMMP.IN is edited, replacing 19ASW with 18ASW:

```
:LIST BOMMP.IN
LOG2:18ASW_I
CON
PAR
FUN
MAN
:
```

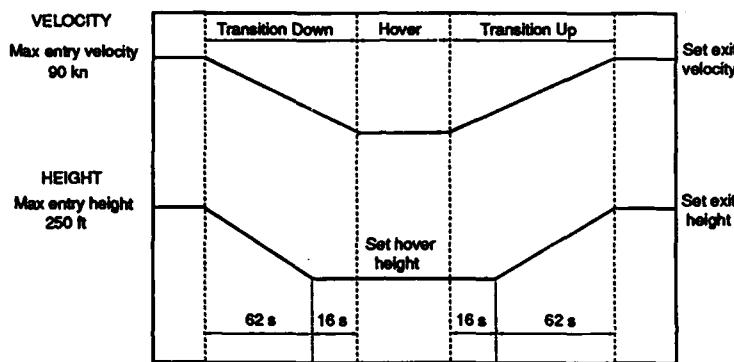


Fig. 1 Timing of Flight Control System in ASW Mode

Assuming the aircraft begins the transition 1 s after beginning the run, the set forward velocity and height function blocks in the model file 18ASW.MOD should be modified as shown directly below, either interactively when running SEAKING86 (as done in the example below) or by editing:

```
51
.0000E+00 6.7512E+01
1.0000E+00 6.7512E+01
7.9000E+01 .0000E+00
5.0000E+02 .0000E+00

80
.0000E+00 2.0000E+02
1.0000E+00 2.0000E+02
6.3000E+01 4.0000E+01
5.0000E+02 4.0000E+01
```

The model is now run:

:SEAKING86
MAX BLK NO. = 500

MAX NO. OF: I & T1 BLKS, U BLKS, F BLKS = 100,25,25

SEA KING - 40 kn - ISA, SEA-LEVEL - ASW MODE - 18500 lb AUM

*TIT

TITLE (LIMIT 60 CHRS)

SEA KING - TRANSITION DOWN - ASW MODE - 18500 lb AUM

*FUN

FUNCTIONS :

BLK NO. = 51

COORD PAIRS :

0,67.512

COORD PAIR (.0000E+00, 6.7512E+01) DELETED

1,67.512

79,0

500,0

COORD PAIR (5.0000E+02, 6.7512E+01) DELETED

BLK NO. = 80

COORD PAIRS :

0,200

COORD PAIR (.0000E+00, 2.0000E+02) DELETED

1,200

63,40

500,40

COORD PAIR (5.0000E+02, 2.0000E+02) DELETED

BLK NO. =

MODEL COMPLETE

*INT

INTEG PARAMS; LOWER, UPPER, INTERVAL = 0,90,0.02

*OUT

O/P BLKS

A

O/P PARAMS; % CHANGE REQD, INTERVAL = 0.0001,0.5

*LOG3:TRDWN_M

MODEL O/P TO LOG3:TRDWN.MOD

*STO

TRDWN.MOD NOT ON DSK

CON, PAR, FUN, OR ALL : A

*LOG2:TRDWN_I

MODEL I/P FROM LOG2:TRDWN.MOD

*LOG1:TRDWN_O

BLOCK O/P TO LOG1:TRDWN.DAT

*GOE

TRDWN.DAT NOT ON DSK

** RUNNING **

TRDWN.HEL NOT ON DSK

(s) (Ft) (Ft/m) (Knots)

Time	Alt	RoC/D	Speed	Slip	%Torq
.0	200.	-0	40.0	.00	44.

%Colctv %Cyclic

F-A	Lat	
-120.86	-7.42	-5.70

A.S.E. Channels :

PITCH - On

ROLL - On

YAW - On

ALT HOLD - RAD

A.S.W. Mode :

TRAN

[Cyclic Trim - ENGE]

.0	200.	-0	40.0	.00	44.
1.0	200.	-1	40.0	-0.00	44.

2.0	200.	-49.9	39.9	-.10	43.
-----	------	-------	------	------	-----

3.0	198.	-99.9	39.8	.12	39.
-----	------	-------	------	-----	-----

4.0	196.	-125.1	39.7	.30	40.
-----	------	--------	------	-----	-----

5.0	194.	-132.8	39.5	.27	39.
-----	------	--------	------	-----	-----

.

.

.

88.0	40.	-3.2	-1.9	-.45	84.
------	-----	------	------	------	-----

89.0	40.	-2.7	-1.9	-.45	84.
------	-----	------	------	------	-----

90.0	40.	-2.3	-2.0	-.43	84.
------	-----	------	------	------	-----

RUN CPU TIME : 1 Min. 52.46 Sec.

*EXI

Fortran program executed STOP statement 0

:

As can be seen above, after 90 seconds the aircraft has completed the transition but is not yet in a trimmed hover. This could be achieved by running for a further period (e.g. 50 seconds).

5.3.2 ASE and Pilot Modes

Flying the model in ASE or pilot mode is much more difficult than ASW mode, because the user must input commands similar to those input by the pilot on a real Sea King. Since the user usually has had no helicopter flying experience and the model does not give good cues, it is difficult to 'fly' the model in ASE mode, and extremely difficult in pilot mode. However, the model may be more easily 'flown' in these modes by reading control inputs obtained from flight data (see Ref. 12). When flight data is not used, the method used to 'fly' the model is the same for both ASE and pilot modes.

The method used is a trial-and-error one, where the control inputs, namely the cyclic stick positions (Blks 56 and 60), collective stick position (Blk 81), and the pedal position (Blk 72), are changed from integrator to function blocks. The position of each control is then input at specific times and the model is run. The results can then be observed and the control positions adjusted to give the desired results.

In the Sea King, a stick 'beeping' facility is used to trim the aircraft when flying in ASE mode, this being the recommended mode for normal flight. In the model, this facility may be used by first changing the following switches into function blocks:

Blk 77	- S FWD
Blk 78	- S AFT
Blk 67	- S STBD
Blk 68	- S PORT

The model can then be flown with small inputs via the beeping. When any particular block has a value of one, the beeping is turned on, while a value of zero turns the beeping off. For more information on the aircraft systems see Ref. 7.

6 . CONCLUDING REMARKS

One of the consequences of taking a number of years to develop and then validate a useful mathematical model such as the Sea King one, is that by the time the process is concluded, the software methodology is out-of-date. Greater priority is then likely to be given to gaining a return on the investment in the form of practical applications of the model, rather than in rewriting the code. The simulation language CSMP-10(ARL) was developed in-house at a time prior to other more suitable languages such as ACSL becoming available at economic rates. The decision to continue using the model within the framework of a now dated language, and to transfer the model from the obsolete DEC System 10 to the Elxsi 6400, has necessitated adequate documentation in the form of these user manuals.

REFERENCES

1. Gilbert, N.E. and Nankivell, P.G., "The Simulation Language CSMP-10(ARL)," *ARL Aero Note 362*, May 1976.
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3. Nankivell, P.G. and Gilbert, N.E., "A General Purpose Output Program for Use in Simulation," *ARL Aero Note 367*, December 1976.
4. Guy, C.R., Williams, M.J., and Gilbert, N.E., "Sea King Anti-Submarine Warfare Helicopter Mathematical Model," *Mech. Engg. Trans., I.E. Aust.*, Vol. ME7, pp. 23-29, April 1982.
5. Guy, C.R., Williams, M.J., and Gilbert, N.E., "A Mathematical Model of the Sea King Mk 50 Helicopter in the ASW Role," *ARL Aero Report 156*, June 1981.
6. Williams, M.J. and Arney, A.M. "A Mathematical Model of the Sea King Mk 50 Helicopter Aerodynamics and Kinematics," *ARL Aero Tech Memo 379*, June 1986.
7. Guy, C.R. "Sea King Mk 50 Helicopter/Sonar Dynamics Study: A Simplified Control Systems Mathematical Model," *ARL Aero Report 152*, February 1979.
8. Guy, C.R. "Sea King Mk 50 Flight Control System: A Mathematical Model of the Flying Controls," *ARL Aero Note 388*, February 1979.
9. Guy, C.R. "Sea King Mk 50 Flight Control System: A Mathematical Model of the AFCS (Autostabilizer/Autopilot Model)," *ARL Aero Note 389*, February 1979.
10. Guy, C.R. "Sea King Mk 50 Flight Control System: A Mathematical Model of the AFCS (ASW Mode)," *ARL Aero Note 393*, June 1979.
11. Gilbert, N.E. "A Mathematical Model of the Dynamics of the Cable and Sonar Transducer for a Sea King Mk 50 Helicopter," (to be published).
12. Arney, A.M. and Gilbert, N.E., "A User's Manual for the ARL Mathematical Model of the Sea King Mk 50 Helicopter: Part II - Use with ARL Flight Data," *ARL Aero Tech Memo 407*, October 1988.
13. Gilbert, N.E. and Arney, A.M. "A User's Manual for the ARL Mathematical Model of the Sea King Mk 50 Helicopter : Part III - Use of Dunking Sonar Model," *ARL Aero Tech Memo* (to be published).
14. "Operating Data Manual - Sea King Mk 50," *A.P. (RAN) 300-8-2*.

APPENDIX A

Files on Tape M228

The following files are on Sequence 1 of magnetic tape M228, under the pathname 'SEAKINGMASTERFILES':

/atmos	/CablePlot/cabxtr.o	/integ.o
/atmos.f	/CablePlot/CUBE.F	/main2.f
/atmos.o	/CablePlot/CUBE.o	/main2.o
/ATMOS.OUT	/CablePlot/NEGSK.GRA	/mjw6.f
/BINDBOMP	/CablePlot/PITCAB.F	/mjw6.o
/BINDBOMPLIB	/CablePlot/PITCAB.O	/pilot.f
/BINDEAKING	/CablePlot/SONAR.F	/pilot.o
/bladin.f	/CablePlot/SONAR.O	/ptime.f
/bladin.o	/chkupr.f	/ptime.o
/BOMP	/chkupr.o	/READTAPE
/BOMP.LIB.O	/campa.f	/SEAKING86
/cabgen.f	/campa.o	/SKa86.f
/cabgen.o	/cmppb.f	/SKa86.o
/cable.f	/cmppb.o	/SKc83.f
/cable.o	/cmppc.f	/SKc83.o
/CablePlot	/cmppc.o	/SKmode
/CablePlot/BINDCABGRA	/duser.f	/SKmode.f
/CablePlot/CABGRA	/DUSER.lib.o	/SKmode.o
/CablePlot/CABGRA.F	/duser.o	/SKs86.f
/CablePlot/cabgra.o	/fcheck.f	/SKs86.o
/CablePlot/cabplot	/fcheck.o	/vfluid.f
/CablePlot/cabxtr.f	/integ.f	/vfluid.o

The following files are on Sequence 2 of magnetic tape M228, under the pathname 'seakingfiles':

/16600.HEL	/Refine/NotchFilter.f	/Refine/Rextra.o
/16ASW.MOD	/Refine/NotchFilter.o	/Refine/TSub87.f
/17800.HEL	/Refine/PreNotch.f	/Refine/TSub87.o
/17AS8.MOD	/Refine/PreNotch.o	/Trans
/19200.HEL	/Refine/R1.f	/Trans/BINDTRANS
/19ASW.MOD	/Refine/R1.o	/Trans/ChkUpf.f
/80.SCA	/Refine/R2.f	/Trans/ChkUpf.l
/BOMP.IN	/Refine/R2.o	/Trans/ChkUpf.o
/DATA.HEL	/Refine/R3.f	/Trans/Extra.f
/HOVER.SCA	/Refine/R3.o	/Trans/Extra.l
/PLOT	/Refine/R4.f	/Trans/Extra.o
/REDATA	/Refine/R4.o	/Trans/Rname.f
/Refine	/Refine/R5.f	/Trans/Rname.l
/Refine/BINLABCAL	/Refine/R5.o	/Trans/Rname.o
/Refine/BINDEFINE	/Refine/R6.f	/Trans/TRANS
/Refine/CAL86	/Refine/R6.o	/Trans/TRANS1b.f
/Refine/ChkUpf.f	/Refine/REFIN	/Trans/TRANS1b.l
/Refine/ChkUpf.o	/Refine/REFINE	/Trans/TRANS1b.o
/Refine/Ding.f	/Refine/REFINMASTER	/Trans/TRANS2b.f
/Refine/Ding.o	/Refine/REFINPSIREPLACED	/Trans/TRANS2b.l
/Refine/LabCal	/Refine/Rename.f	/Trans/TRANS2b.o
/Refine/LabCal.f	/Refine/Rename.o	/TRANS.BLK
/Refine/LabCal.o	/Refine/Rextra.f	/TRANS.LAB

APPENDIX B

Data File 19200.Hel

```

$AER
G=32.2, RHOA=0.002199, RHOB=1.984, SPSND=1105.26
HMASS=596, A=14162, B=9282, CC=39776, ETI=10800
ONEMZ=0.823, THETA1=0.139, GAMMA=9.950, DELTA=0.012, R2=31, ZETAO=0.0339, SIGMA=0.078
THSH=0.0698, BLMN=5, EXPPA=0.305, EX3=0.08, EX4=0.001903, EX5=0.16
ONEMZT=0.77, GAMAT=4.72, SIGMAT=0.224, RI=5.21, BLT=6
FGLOSS=1.04, RPSSET=209, SHMAX=2778, GRAT=6.127
EXI=2, EI=0, STH=19.4, STV=21.5, STRF=0, SX=102, SY=415, SZ=318
SMALLA=7.20, EXIH=1.0, ALTR=0.192, ALTVS=0.192, ATH=3.5, ATV=4.35
CDXP=0.343, CDMP=0.77, CDTF=1.18, CDTV=1.86
ALPHAL=0.0873, ALPHAD=0.1047, EFT4=0.5, SCIAL=225, SCDAL=230, SCBED=5000
SCDJO=0, SCJNP=0, SCJJO=0, SCJNP=0
HR=7.4, BRTO=15.5, HT=4.75, ELT=36.5, ELTH=36.3, ELTV=34.4,
HTV=2.5, DTH=3.0, HF=1.5
KHF=1.10, KHDH=1.4, KAI=1.0,
NTBL1=12, NTBL2=12, NTBL3=10, NTBL4=6
$

TBL1 - 'FORMAT(10E)' - NTBL1 VALUES
0, 3.29, 0.35, 3.29, 0.79, 2.16, 1.05, 1.95, 1.22, 1.65
1.57, 1.27

TBL2 - 'FORMAT(10E)' - NTBL2 VALUES
-0.1, 0, 0, 0.08, 0.085, 2.35, 0.15, 2.35, 0.30, 0
0.50, 0

TBL3 - 'FORMAT(10E)' - NTBL3 VALUES
0, -4, 0.26, -4, 0.44, 0, 1, 5.5, 1.57, 5.5

TBL4 - 'FORMAT(10E)' - NTBL4 VALUES
-200, -62112.0, 0, -15528.0, 200, -62112.0

$CAB
ABALI=0.56, DBALI=1.28, MBALI=4.61, VBALI=1.644
CNCA=1.2, CPCAB=0.0, DCAB=0.0467, MCAB=0.00686
DPUNL=6.3, ALPHAF=10.75, THEFH=3.65, PHIFH=3.0
SPIRST=6.3, SLAST=5.0, SMID=1.3, SRIGID=200.0, ZTOL=2.0
NL=12, NCAB=32, NCZB=30
$

SRATIO - 'FORMAT(10E)' - NL-1 VALUES WITH SUM = 1
0.0, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1, 0.1
0.1

CXBTBL - 'FORMAT(10E)' - NCXB VALUES
0, 0, 35, 1.69, 45, 2.09, 50, 2.21, 55, 2.27
65, 2.27, 70, 2.25, 80, 2.14, 85, 2.13, 105, 2.34
115, 2.36, 120, 2.30, 125, 2.20, 140, 1.67, 160, 0.77
180, 0

CZBTBL - 'FORMAT(10E)' - NCZB VALUES
0, 0.66, 15, 0.77, 25, 0.76, 35, 0.67, 45, 0.52
55, 0.47, 75, 0.12, 95, 0.12, 110, -0.19, 130, -0.55
145, -0.77, 155, -0.86, 165, -0.83, 175, -0.67, 180, -0.66

```

SSYS

CP1=0.7469, CP2=0.37, CP3=0.5, CP4=0.68, CP5=0.003513, CP6=0.000217
CP9=0.0541, CP10=15.31, CP11=0.015, CP12=0.013, CP13=0.00001, CP14=0.0088, CP15=0.00018, CP16=0.154
TP1=0.07, ELAP=0.26915, ELBP=0.02, ELCP=0.3054, CP17=15.3985, CP18=1.0, CP19=0.16
CR1=0.4626, CR2=1.4, CR3=0.2, CR4=0.13, CR5=0.007233, CR6=0.000227
CR9=0.08377, CR10=15.31, CR11=0.0185, CR12=0.018, CR13=0.000014, CR14=0.0047, CR15=0.00048, CR16=0.166
CR17=11.586, CR18=1.0, CR19=0.0694
TR1=0.025, TR2=0.1, TR3=1.0, ELAR=0.26915, ELBR=0.01326, EICR=0.2909
CY1=3.916, CY2=0.0696, CY3=89.0, CY4=23.35, CY5=4.378, CY6=2.02, CY7=0.3652, CY8=1.0
CY9=0.212, CY10=0.000371, CY11=2.202, CY12=1.0311, CY13=165.9, ELY=4.0, ELCY=0.3035, ELOY=0.00175
CC1=1.2973, CC2=0.1082, CC3=0.1484, CC4=1.961, CC5=2.438
CC6=0.01064, CC7=30.88, CC8=1.0, CC9=0.221, CC10=0.000561, CC11=100.00
CC12=0.6466, CC13=273.3, CC14=165.9, CC15=0.0, ELMC=4.0, ELOC=0.005077, ELMAX=0.3141, EMIN=0.0
CC16=30.88, TMP=0.25, TSM=1.75, TMR=0.25, TSMR=4.1
\$

APPENDIX C
Model File 19ASW.Mod

CONFIGURATIONS

SEA KING - HOVER - 3000ft - ASW MODE - 19200 lb AWN

2 I	25	; PSI HE	53 U	136	; S TH STD
3 I	26	; THE HE	54 T1	154	; V GVP
4 I	27	; PHI HE	55 T1	35	; U DT SM
5 I	38	; P HEH	56 I	125	53 57; THE STK
6 I	39	; Q HEH	57 K		; S TRM RL
7 I	40	; R HEH	59 I	133	96; PI CUT
8 I	3F	; U HEH	60 I	128	63 57; PHI STK
9 I	36	; V HEH	61 T1	134	; PHI INV
10 I	37	; W HEH	62 T1	4	; AU R IN
11 I	317	; OMEGA	63 U	141	; S PH STD
12 I	28	; X HEE	65 T1	36	; V DT SM
13 I	29	; Y HEE	66 T1	153	; V GVR
14 I	30	; Z HEE	67 K		; S STD
23 G	11	; OMEGA T	68 K		; S PORT
24 F	1	; V WE	69 I	135	96; RI CUT
25 U3	315	; PSI DOT	70 K		; PSI REF
16 U0	25	; A NORM	71 I	110	96; PSI INT
17 U0	25	; A LAT	72 I	138	73 74; D PEDALS
18 U0	25	; A LONG	73 U	139	; S D PEDD
19 U0	25	; E NU	74 K		; S PEDLS
20 U0	25	; AOT	75 I	140	96; D AUX Y
21 U0	25	; FNUERT	76 K		; PSI TRM
22 U0	25	; FNUBAR	77 K		; S FWD
26 U0	25	; THE DOT	78 K		; S AFT
27 U0	25	; PHI DOT	79 K		; S YAW PPR
28 U0	25	; U HEE	80 F	1	; H COMM
29 U0	25	; V HEE	81 I	142	86 87; THE C ST
30 U0	25	; W HEE	82 T1	118	; ZH SM
31 U0	25	; FCT	83 T1	80	; HC SM
32 U0	25	; CT T	84 I	113	96; Z ERI
33 U0	25	; E LAMD T	85 I	143	96; D AUX C
34 U0	25	; E MU T	86 U	144	; SC STD
35 U0	25	; U HEH DT	87 K		; ST CS PL
36 U0	25	; V HEH DT	88 K		; PIT TRM
37 U0	25	; W HEH DT	89 K		; ROL TRM
38 U0	25	; P HEH DT	90 K		; S BLADE
39 U0	25	; Q HEH DT	91 K		; S DOP
40 U0	25	; R HEH DT	92 K		; S CAB
41 U0	25	; AX H	94 K		; S BARA
42 U0	25	; AY H	95 K		; S RADA
43 U0	25	; AZ H	96 K		; HOLD
44 U0	25	; AO	97 K		; THE TRM
45 U0	25	; XI	98 K		; PHI TRM
46 U0	25	; CQH	99 K		; S CONTROL
48 U0	25	; A1	100 U2	160	; U ERR
49 U0	25	; B1	101 U0	100	; AUTO PL
47 U12	1	; CHANIN	102 U0	100	; DOP P
50 T1	3	; AU P IN	103 U0	100	; CAB P
51 F	1	; U COMM	104 U0	100	; OLD B1S
52 T1	51	; U CO SM	105 U0	100	; ASW R

106	UO	100	; AUTO RL	166	UO	160	; THE CH
107	UO	100	; DOP R	167	UO	160	; PHI CH
108	UO	100	; CAB R	168	UO	160	; THE FUN
109	UO	100	; OLD AIS	169	UO	160	; PHI FUN
110	UO	100	; PSI ID	170	UO	160	; TENSN HEL
111	UO	100	; AUTO YL	171	UO	160	; TX H
112	UO	100	; THETA T	172	UO	160	; TY H
113	UO	100	; HT INT	173	UO	160	; TZ H
114	UO	100	; AUTO CL	174	UO	160	; TENSN BALL
115	UO	100	; RAD A	175	UO	160	; THE BALL
116	UO	100	; OLD TH C	176	UO	160	; PHI BALL
117	UO	100	; ASW P	177	UO	160	; U BALL
118	UO	100	; ZB ERR	178	UO	160	; V BALL
119	UO	100	; S AUTO C	179	UO	160	; W BALL
121	UO	100	; S AUTO P	183	U6	25	; TORQ LD
122	UO	100	; S AUTO R	184	UO	183	; X CH H
123	UO	100	; S AUTO Y	185	UO	183	; XF
124	UO	100	; S MULT P	186	UO	183	; X
125	UO	100	; THE TDT	187	UO	183	; Z CT H
126	UO	100	; S FWD H	188	UO	183	; ZF
127	UO	100	; S AFT H	189	UO	183	; Z TH
128	UO	100	; PHI TDT	190	UO	183	; Z
129	UO	100	; S STBD H	191	UO	183	; EM MH
130	UO	100	; S PORT H	192	UO	183	; EM FT
131	UO	100	; THE ERT	193	UO	183	; EM QT
132	UO	100	; PHI ERT	194	UO	183	; EM HH
133	UO	100	; PI IN	195	UO	183	; EM HS
134	UO	100	; PHI TS	196	UO	183	; EM TH
135	UO	100	; RI IN	197	UO	183	; EM
136	UO	100	; S TH ST	198	UO	183	; TORQ T
137	UO	100	; S MULT R	200	UO	183	; WI
138	UO	100	; D PED DT	201	UO	183	; ALPHA
139	UO	100	; S D PED	202	UO	183	; E MU
140	UO	100	; D AY DT	203	UO	183	; E LAMD
141	UO	100	; S PH ST	204	UO	183	; QS
142	UO	100	; TH CS D	205	UO	183	; QST
143	UO	100	; D AC DT	207	UO	183	; HBLD/TP
144	UO	100	; SC ST	208	UO	183	; WEFF
145	UO	100	; D XB DED	209	UO	183	; ALPHTH
146	UO	100	; D SPR C	210	UO	183	; CHIANF
147	UO	100	; BAR A	211	UO	183	; CHIFA
148	UO	100	; CLU A	212	UO	183	; TORQ PC
149	UO	100	; Z REF	213	UO	183	; EL YH
150	UO	100	; THE CLU	214	UO	183	; EL TT
151	UO	100	; CLU ST	215	UO	183	; EL LH
152	UO	100	; HT PRP	216	UO	183	; EL FT
153	UO	100	; V GR IN	217	UO	183	; EL TRF
154	UO	100	; V GP IN	218	UO	183	; PSI WEF
158	F	1	; B DPTH COM	219	UO	183	; AIW
159	F	1	; C MODE COM	220	UO	183	; BIW
160	U4	25 158 14;CAB LENGTH		221	UO	183	; ALPHA W
161	UO	160	; CAB VEL	222	UO	183	; EF ZED
162	UO	160	; CAB ACCEL	223	UO	183	; THETA C
163	UO	160	; M BALL CAB	224	UO	183	; ELTHM
164	UO	160	; THE CAB	225	UO	183	; EL
165	UO	160	; PHI CAB	226	UO	183	; ENTT

227	UO	183	; ENYH	301	+	-290	300	; RPM ERR
228	UO	183	; ENQLG	302	G	301		
229	UO	183	; ENFUS	303	G	313		; ERR DIF
230	UO	183	; ENTRF	304	K			; IDLE F FLW
231	UO	183	; EN	305	+	304	313	; TOT F FLOW
232	UO	183	; BETA	313	T1	302		; FUEL FLOW
233	UO	183	; TORCMP	314	T1	303		; ET
234	UO	183	; TTRCMP	315	W	314	303	; TRQENG
235	T1	19	; E NU LAG	316	+	-183	315	; TRQ DIF
236	T1	104	; B1S LAG	317	G	316		; OMG DOT
237	T1	109	; AIS LAG	319	+	323	11	; OMGS
240	UL0	100 99	; CONTROL C	320	K			; DUMMY
241	K		; S BLADES	321	K			; S PED ENG
242	O	320	; BLS UPDAT	322	G	7		; R HEH ON 3
243	R	241 242 236;	BLS RLY	323	R	321 322	7;ENG R HEH	
244	O	320	; AIS UPDAT	324	K			; DUMMY
245	R	241 244 237;	AIS RLY					
246	O	320	; TH T UPDAT					
247	R	241 246 112;	TH T RLY	2	-2.4596E-05			
248	O	320	; TH C UPDAT	3	7.5957E-02			
249	R	241 248 116;	TH C RLY	4	-5.7573E-02			
250	K		; W WEE	5	-2.3081E-05			
251	K		; PSI WEE	6	-2.2543E-06			
252	K		; XCH	7	4.0773E-05			
258	K		; H HOVER	8	-4.5318E-04			
267	K		; T DOP	9	-2.5422E-03			
269	K		; T BARA	10	4.0077E-03			
270	K		; T RADA	11	2.1757E+01			
272	K		; T AUTO P	12	4.4524E+04			
273	K		; T AUTO R	13	-8.1356E+01			
274	K		; T AUTO Y	14	-3.0000E+03			
275	K		; T AUTO C	16	-3.2054E+01			
276	G	56	; PITCH STK	17	1.8467E+00			
277	G	60	; ROLL STK	18	2.4436E+00			
278	G	81	; COLL STK	19	4.2206E+01			
279	G	6	;PITCH RATE	20	4.9884E-02			
280	G	5	; ROLL RATE	21	9.9992E-01			
281	G	7	; YAW RATE	22	1.0001E+00			
282	G	3	; PITCH ATT	23	6.1270E+00			
283	G	4	; ROLL ATT	26	9.5507E-08			
284	G	2	; YAW ATT	27	-1.9973E-05			
285	G	201	;PITCH VANE	28	-1.3721E-04			
286	G	232	;SSLIP VANE	29	-2.3073E-03			
287	G	8	; LONG DOPP	30	4.1698E-03			
288	G	9	; LAT DOPP	31	6.4716E-03			
289	G	14	; RAD ALT	32	1.5678E-02			
290	G	319	; ROT RPM	33	-1.2400E-01			
291	G	14	; BAR ALT	34	5.6877E-06			
292	G	243	; B1S	35	1.6713E-04			
293	G	245	; AIS	36	-7.7081E-04			
294	G	249	; THETA C	37	2.1744E-04			
295	G	247	; THETA T	38	-5.8239E-05			
296	O	294	; THETA C75	39	-2.7446E-05			
298	K			40	2.7602E-04			
299	G	278		41	1.6713E-04			
300	+	298 299	; RPM REF	42	-7.7057E-04			

43	2.1362E-04		150	2.3895E-01		
44	9.3214E-02		151	-9.1998E-04		
45	1.9266E-01		153	-1.1473E-02		
46	5.1187E-04		154	2.1204E-03		
48	4.6509E-07		184	1.4564E+03		
49	5.8785E-06		185	1.6210E-08		
50	7.5957E-02	7.0000E-02	186	1.4564E+03		
52	4.2039E-44	2.1000E+00	187	-1.9539E+04		
54	-4.4191E-04	1.2400E+01	188	4.3349E+02		
55	3.7602E-06	1.2400E+01	189	1.9258E+00		
56	-7.4250E-02		190	-1.9104E+04		
59	-1.2752E-02		191	-5.7763E+02		
60	-7.3700E-03		192	6.9906E+01		
61	-7.3700E-03	1.0000E+00	193	-1.0478E+03		
62	-5.7572E-02	2.5000E-02	194	-1.0777E+04		
65	7.6312E-05	1.2400E+01	195	-6.8161E+02		
66	-2.6043E-03	1.2400E+01	196	2.5401E+03		
69	-8.5017E-03		197	-1.6682E+00		
71	-4.0524E-02		198	1.0478E+03		
72	4.9108E-02		200	-8.4412E+01		
75	1.7631E-02		201	1.6834E+00		
81	2.3803E-01		202	3.8060E-06		
82	.0000E+00	4.5000E-01	203	-6.2570E-02		
83	3.0000E+03	4.6000E+00	204	3.0202E+06		
84	5.3873E+01		205	9.0456E+04		
85	1.5603E-01		208	-6.7297E+00		
91	1.0000E+00		209	-1.5709E+00		
99	1.0000E+00		210	6.0828E-05		
101	2.3262E-02		211	7.4571E-02		
102	1.2754E-02		212	8.9864E+01		
104	5.8917E-03		213	-1.5625E+03		
105	8.5206E-03		214	6.2310E+03		
106	9.7203E-03		215	-4.6751E+03		
107	8.5206E-03		216	1.8840E-06		
109	-1.0208E-02		218	1.1234E-01		
110	-2.4596E-05		219	-1.0805E-02		
111	-1.7436E-01		220	4.7101E-03		
112	2.9972E-01		221	1.0033E+00		
114	8.3481E-01		222	1.0000E+00		
115	5.8337E-01		223	2.7222E-01		
116	3.1050E-01		224	5.7773E+00		
117	1.2754E-02		225	1.8300E+02		
119	1.0000E+00		226	-4.7880E+04		
121	1.0000E+00		227	-2.7449E+01		
122	1.0000E+00		229	-6.3312E-01		
123	1.0000E+00		231	1.7117E+01		
131	7.5957E-02		232	-1.7472E+00		
132	-5.7573E-02		235	4.2206E+01	3.0000E-01	
133	-9.8341E-08		236	5.8922E-03	9.0000E-02	
134	-7.3700E-03		237	-1.0209E-02	9.0000E-02	
135	-5.7707E-07		240	1.0000E+00	2.0000E-01	1.0000E+00
140	-5.7478E-05		241	-1.0000E+00		
143	1.6078E-06		242	-1.0731E-02		
146	-2.1191E-03		244	-1.2397E-02		
148	-2.5143E-01		246	2.5782E-01		
149	-3.0000E+03		248	3.0243E-01		

APPENDIX D

Using Program ATMOS

A description is given below on how to use the program ATMOS, which provides density and speed of sound for given atmospheric conditions. ATMOS, together with its Fortran source file (atmos.f) and object file (atmos.o), are available on ARL magnetic tape M228.

The following types of atmosphere may be considered by setting the KEYAIR flag appropriately:

- KEYAIR = 1 - ICAO standard atmosphere
- KEYAIR = 2 - ICAO Sea-level conditions at all times
- KEYAIR = 3 - Off-Standard ICAO atmosphere
- KEYAIR = 4 - ARDU Tropical atmosphere
- KEYAIR = 5 - ARDU Sea-level conditions at all times
- KEYAIR = 6 - Off-Standard ARDU atmosphere

The example below shows how ATMOS can be used to find the air density and speed of sound for conditions typically found during the Sea King flight trials (Ref. 12):

```
:ATMOS
SET ATMOSPHERIC FLAG, KEYAIR (1,2,3,4,5 OR 6): 3
SINGLE CALCULATION, OR TABLE (1 OR 2): 1
STATE ALTITUDE (IN FEET): 3000
TEMPERATURE OF THE DAY, TDAY (IN DEG. C): 15
QNH OF THE DAY (IN MILLIBARS): 1025
HEIGHT OF THE AIRFIELD REFERENCE POINT, HAFR: 100
:
```

The results are stored in file ATMOS.OUT with each column representing the following quantities:

- Column 1 - Altitude (ft)
- Column 2 - Temperature (Kelvin)
- Column 3 - Pressure (lb/ft²)
- Column 4 - Density (slug/ft³)
- Column 5 - Speed of Sound (ft/s)

```
:LIST ATMOS.OUT
3000.0      282.40      1918.64      .0021988      1105.26
```

If the option of a table was chosen in the above example, ATMOS would calculate the atmospheric conditions from sea-level up to the stated altitude (3000 ft) in steps of 1000 ft.

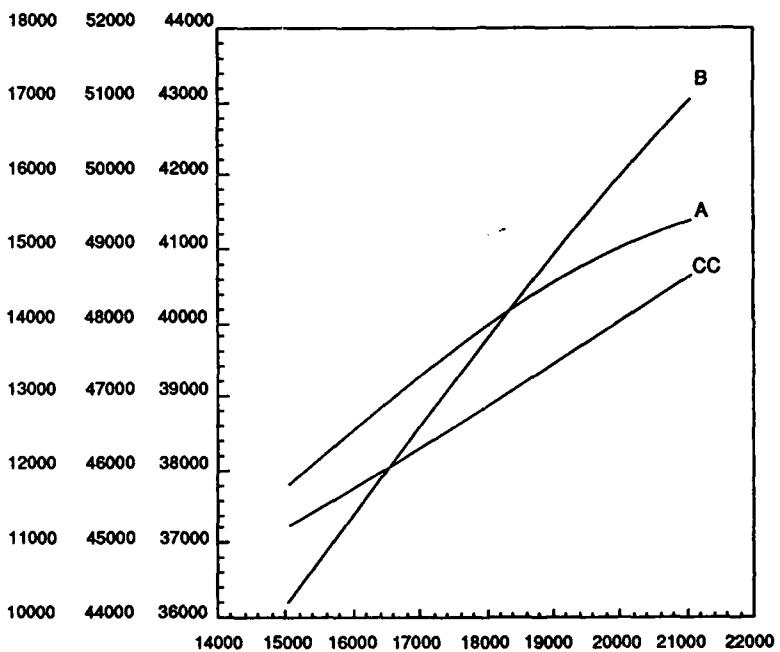
APPENDIX E

Second Moments of Inertia vs. AUW

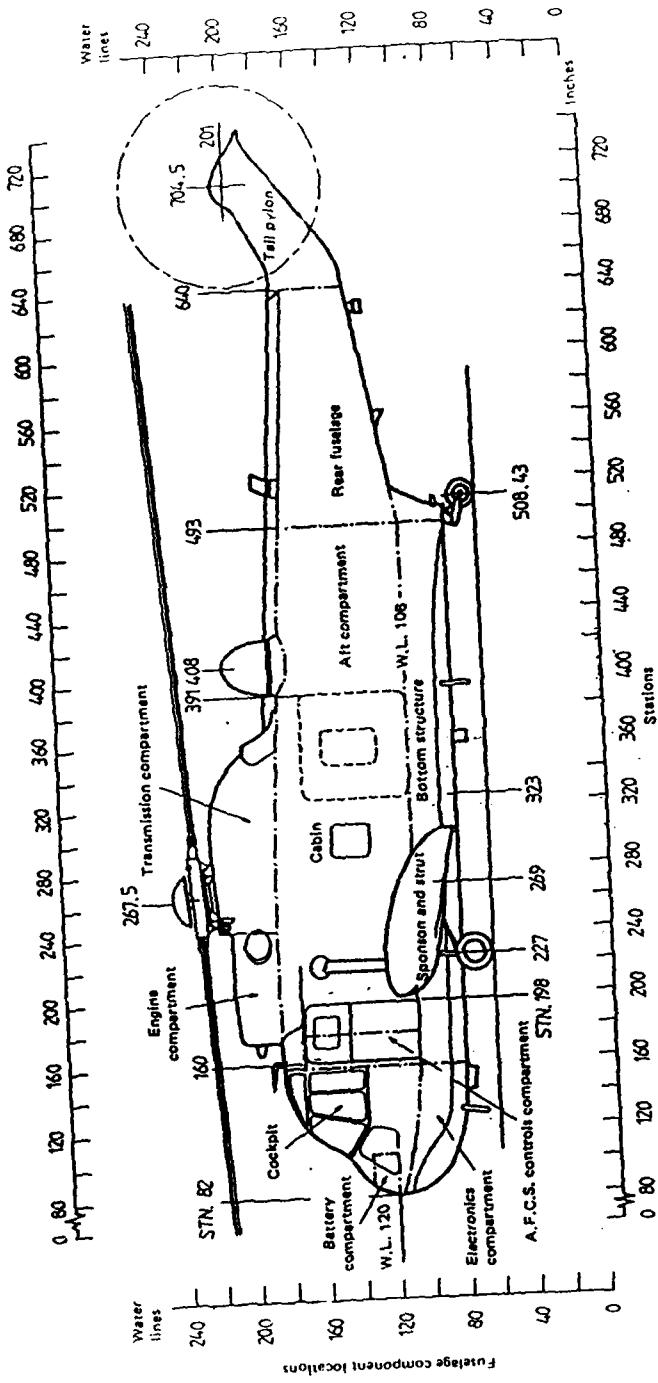
A - Roll Second Moment of Inertia
B - Pitch Second Moment of Inertia
CC - Yaw Second Moment of Inertia

Second Moments of
Inertia (slug ft²)

A B CC

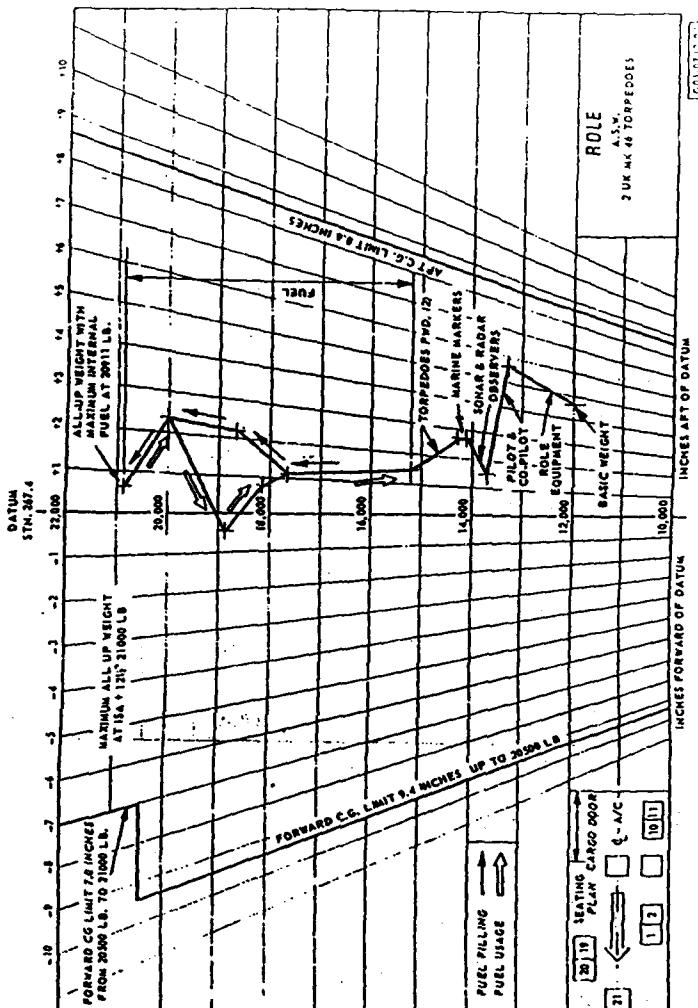


All Up Weight
(lb)



APPENDIX F - Fuselage Stations and Water Lines for Sea King Mk 50

LOADING TABLE
Primary role = Two UK Mk.46 torpedoes



APPENDIX G - Loading Table in Primary Role for Sea King Mk 50

APPENDIX H

Check Data File DATA.CHD

```

$ae
,g =32.2000007 ,rhoa =2.37699993E-03 ,rhow =1.98399996 ,spsnd =1116.44995
,hmass =575.0 ,a =14275.0 ,b =48375.0 ,cc =39150.0 ,eit =10800.0
,onezme = .823000013 ,thetal =-1.38999998 ,gamma =10.7600002 ,delta =1.20000001E-02
,r2 = 31.0 ,zeta0 =3.39000001E-02 ,sigma =7.80000016E-02 ,thsh =-6.97999969E-02
,blnn =5.0 ,ekappa =.305000007 ,ek3 =7.99999982E-02 ,ek4 =1.90300005E-03
,ek5 = .159999996 ,onezmt = .76999998 ,gammat =5.0999999 ,sigmat =.224000006
,rt = 5.21000003 ,bltl =6.0 ,fgloss =1.03999996 ,rpnset =209.0 ,shpmax = 2778.0
,grrat =6.12699985 ,eki =2.0 ,ei =.0 ,sth =19.3999996 ,stv = 21.5
,strf =.0 ,sx =102.0 ,sy =415.0 ,sz =318.0 ,smalla =7.1999998 ,ekth = 1.0
,alths =.192000001 ,altvs =.192000001 ,ath =3.5 ,atv =4.3499999
,cdxf = .342999994 ,cdyf = .76999998 ,cdzf = .699999988 ,cdth =1.17999994
,cdtv = 1.86000001 ,alphal =-8.73000025E-02 ,alphad =-.104699999 ,eff4 = .5
,sclal = 225.0 ,scdal =230.0 ,scmbod =5000.0 ,scduc =.0 ,scdwep =.0
,scmuc = .0 ,scmwep =.0 ,hr =7.1999998 ,hrot0 =15.5 ,ht =4.75 ,elt =36.5
,elth = 36.2999992 ,eltv =34.4000015 ,htv =2.5 ,dth =3.0 ,hf =1.5 ,kih =1.10000002
,kihtr =1.39999997 ,kal =1.0 ,ntbl1 =12 ,ntbl2 =12 ,ntbl3 =10 ,ntbl4 = 6 $

      .0000E+00  3.2900E+00  3.5000E-01  3.2900E+00  7.9000E-01  2.1600E+00
      1.0500E+00  1.9500E+00  1.2200E+00  1.6500E+00  1.5700E+00  1.2700E+00

      -1.0000E-01  .0000E+00  .0000E+00  8.0000E-02  8.5000E-02  2.3500E+00
      1.5000E-01  2.3500E+00  3.0000E-01  .0000E+00  5.0000E-01  .0000E+00

      .0000E+00  -4.0000E+00  2.6000E-01  -4.0000E+00  4.4000E-01  .0000E+00
      1.0000E+00  5.5000E+00  1.5700E+00  5.5000E+00

      -2.0000E+02  -6.2112E+04  .0000E+00  -1.5528E+04  2.0000E+02  -6.2112E+04

$sys
,cp1 =.746900022 ,cp2 =.370000004 ,cp3 =.5 ,cp4 =.680000007
,cp5 =3.51299997E-03 ,cp6 =-2.1699993E-04 ,cp9 =5.40999993E-02 ,cp10 =15.3100004
,cp11 =1.49999996E-02 ,cp12 =-1.30000002E-02 ,cp13 =-9.99999974E-06
,cp14 =8.79999995E-03 ,cp15 =-1.80000002E-04 ,cp16 =.153999999 ,tp1 =-7.00000002E-02
,elap =.269149988 ,elbp =-1.99999995E-02 ,elcp =.305400013 ,cp17 =15.3985004
,cp18 =1.0 ,cp19 =.159999996 ,cr1 =.462599992 ,cr2 =-1.39999997
,cr3 =.200000002 ,cr4 =-1.29999995 ,cr5 =-7.23299989E-03 ,cr6 =-2.26999996E-04
,cr9 =-8.3769994E-02 ,cr10 =-15.3100004 ,cr11 =-1.85000002E-02 ,cr12 =-1.79999992E-02
,cr13 =-1.40000001E-05 ,cr14 =-4.6999993E-03 ,cr15 =-4.79999987E-04
,cr16 =-1.65999993 ,cr17 =-11.5860004 ,cr18 =-1.0 ,cr19 =-6.93999975E-02
,tr1 =-2.50000003E-02 ,tr2 =-1.00000001 ,tr3 =-1.0 ,elar =.269149988
,elbr =-1.32600003E-02 ,elcr =.290899991 ,cy1 =-3.91599988 ,cy2 =-6.97999969E-02
,cy3 =-89.0 ,cy4 =-23.3500003 ,cy5 =-4.37799978 ,cy6 =-2.01999998 ,cy7 =.365200012
,cy8 =-1.0 ,cy9 =-21.1999997 ,cy10 =-3.71000001E-04 ,cy11 =-2.2019999
,cyl12 =-1.03110003 ,cyl13 =-165.899993 ,elay =-4.0 ,elcy =.303499996
,eloy =-1.75000005E-03 ,cc1 =-1.29729998 ,cc2 =-108199998 ,cc3 =-148399993
,cc4 =-1.96099996 ,cc5 =-2.43799996 ,cc6 =-1.06399999E-02 ,cc7 =-30.8799991
,cc8 =-1.0 ,cc9 =-221 ,cc10 =-5.61000022E-04 ,cc11 =-100.0 ,cc12 =-646600008
,cc13 =-273.299987 ,cc14 =-165.899993 ,cc15 =-0 ,elac =-4.0 ,eloc =-5.07699977E-03
,elmax =-314099997 ,elmin =-0 ,cc16 =-30.8799991 ,tmp =-25 ,tsmp =-1.75
,tmr =-25 ,tsmr =-4.0999999 $
```

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16. ABSTRACT A mathematical model of the Sea King Mk 50 helicopter, as used in the Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) role, has been developed at ARL. This document describes the basic use of the computer program representing this model on the ELXSI 6400. Details are given on setting up the model and running it, first in ASW mode as a means of trimming the aircraft, and then in either ASE (Auto Stabilizing Equipment), or pilot modes to simulate a desired manoeuvre.			

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